libations * are prepared for -thee. Drink of them;
hear our innoTation.,

2. VAYU, thy praisers praise thee with holy
praises,* haying poured out the *Soma* juice, and
knowing the (fit) season.

, o. YAYU? thy approving speech[0] conies to the
giver (of the libation), and to many (others who
invite thee) to drink of the *Soma* juice.

4. INDRA and VAYTT, these libations are poured
out (for you). Come hither, with
food (for us).
Verily, the drops (of the *Soma* juice) await you
both.

5. IRDBA and Vim, abiding in the sacrificial rite,
you are aware of these libations. Come,
both? (then,)
quickly, hither,

6. VlYU and INBRA.J come to the rite of the

[a] These *Somas* are libations of -the juice of the *Soma* plant, the
acid Asclepias or *Sarcosterna viminalis,* Whicn yields to expressure
a copious milky juice, of a mild nature and subacid taste.—
Roxburgh 51, 32. According to Mr. Stevenson, it is not used, in
sacrifices, until it has gone through the process of fermentation,
and has become a strong spirituous beverage.—
Introduction to
Translation of iJie Sama- Veda. This is "warranted by numerous
expressions in the following hymns. It is, evidently, the *Hem* of

the *Par sees;* although they affirm, that the plant is not to be found in India, and procure it from the mountains of Gilan and Mazenderan, and the neighbourhood of Yezd,

* "With *uUhaSy* also designated *sastras,* hymns of praise, recited, not chanted, or sung,

is supposed to say, I will drink the libation.